Secretary of the Treasury or his party

with being derelict in duty when they

attempt to maintain the credit of the

The Senator from Ohio, as I have be-

fore stated, came into the Senate with a

proposition authorizing the issue of

can Administration expired. Why did

that there was not sufficient money in

He knows as well as I do that it was

because the then Secretary of the Treas-

ury, Mr. Foster, proclaimed to everybody

-it was not a secret-that the Treasury

was in distress, and that it was impossi-

means of communicating with the peo-

ple who w-. 3 coming into power, and

said that the statements in the speech to

which I have referred, which I had made

on the floor of the Senate, were too truc;

about it. The Secretary of the Treasury

wanted to aid the coming Administration

he could not get it. I understand the

Mr. President, I ought to finish this

statement by saying that when the Senate of the United States passed that

provision, and it was stated in another

place which deals with appropriation

bills and other legislation that Mr.

to issue 3 per cent bonds, I rose in my

place in the Senate, as the Record will

show, to relieve Mr. Foster of the state-

ment that had been made in the public

prints, that he alone desired this author-

ity, and I stated, without fear of contra-

proposition.

diction, that that provision had been

the Treasury to meet its liabilities.

\$59,000,000 of bonds before the Republi-

Government!

All correspondence with this office should be addressed to "The Trans, Efficient City, Md." CERMS: No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISING RATES: One Square, constituting six lines, \$1 for sac insertion, \$1 for for two insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Rule and figure work double rates. All advertisements less than six lines charged as squares. Advertisements payable upon first insertion. Special contract rates for mercantile work.

At Tun Times Job Office is executed Job Work of all descriptions. TERMS CASH. J. B. Morrow, - - Business Manager.

AMEND IT OR DEFEAT IT, The thinking men of the public schools do not want to have the system charged with an appropriation of \$125,000 per annum which will not go to uphold the system but which will be distributed among school patrons. Hence they are opposed to the Smith free school-book

The Howard county school board placed itself on record Tuesday as opposed to the bill. A number of other countles have done the same, and majority are opposed to the measure if the truth be known.

The scheme is that property-owners shall tax themselves in order to have the tax refunded to them in the shape of free school-books for their children. This is a roundahout way of accomplishing nothing. The parent may be relieved it in his tax-bill, beside paying for the books furnished the non-tax payer and those unable to pay.

These last are the only ones in whose name the Smith bill could on any pre text be urged. But they are cared for under existing law. Hence the only argument for the proposed law falls.

The truth is that school patrons do not need the \$125,000 which Senator Smith would have the tax payers hand around.

SENATOR ROGERS' CHANCES.

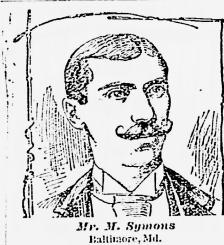
The Baltimore Sun says that the Presi- | being considered. dent has given assurances that he will appoint Hon. Barnes Compton collector of the part of Baltimore. The Sun further says that Senator Rogers, of Howard, was two years ago the most formidable candidate, after Mr. Compton, for a that party, which threatened to reduce congressional nomination in the Fifth district. The Sun doubtless remembers the canvass made by The Times in the

THE TIMES is In receipt of a handsomely printed souvenir, in the shape of a volume relating to the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville. It contains the first roster of the Maryland line ever published and a complete roster of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of the State of Maryland. It is profusely illustrated the frontispiece being an excellent likeness of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. The work was compiled by Capt. Geo. W. Booth under the supervision of the board of governors and managers. It will be sold for the benefit of the Home, where it can be obtained, price 50 cents.

AMERICA.

The Greatest Spectacle Ever Produced on

"America," which held the boards at the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago, during the World's Fair, will be produced at Harris' Academy of Music, Baltimore, Md., from March 12th to March 17th. There will be three matinees-Tuesday, March 13th; Thursday, March 15th, and Saturday, March 17th. The matinee performances begin at 2 o'clock P. M. and will be over at 4.30 P. M. The evening performances begin at 8 o'clock and will be over at 10 50 P. M. To accommdate persons who may desire to attend this production, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Annapolis Junction, Aberdeen, Frederick and intermediate stations, good for two t days at low rates. For full information call at B. & O. ticket offices.



Run Down

That Tired Feeling - Severe Headaches, No Appetite Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Bring Back New Life.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: would have a severe headache and so on, not knowing what the next day would bring forth. I did not have any appetite and the excess of revenues over expenditures for 1500–1801. The future which will not only meet the current expenses of the Government but revenues over expenditures for 1500–1801. Was Creatly Run Down.

I tried a good many medicines but they did me no good. Having heard a great deal about both inclusive, over period from 1890 to cussion of another matter. I am now Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try a bottle. I 1893, both inclusive, \$272,396,098 59. answering the Senator from Ohio, but 1 Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try a bottle. I

Hood's saraille Cures used six bottles and feel as well as ever. It has

been of great benefit to me as I have regained my appetite and Now Enjoy Good Health. I can strongly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood medicine." M. SYMONS, 525 Alsquith Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A GREAT SPEECH.

SENATOR GORMAN ON THE ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS.

He Places the Blame for Present Difficulties on the Republican Party Where It Belongs-Sherman, Hoar, Hale and the Whole Crowd Routed.

THE TIMES has heretofore made mention at some length of the great speech delivered by Hon, Arthur P Gorman upon the floor of the United States Senate January 31, 1891, on the issue and sale of bonds by Secretary Carlisle to relieve the Treasury's financial distress. The accounts of the Maryland Senator's speech, while unusually complete in the metropolitan newspapers, were yet inadequate to convey a proper conception of the scope and power of Mr. Gorman's remarks. The recent issue of the specch's full text enables THE TIMES to reproduce some of its striking portions. Senator Gorman said in part:

Mr. President. I do not intend to enter into the general question as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and dispose of the bonds and apply the proceeds, as has been done in the past, to the general expenditures of the Treasury. Under the peculiar conditions in which we find ourselves I think it is unwise and impolitic to; raise that question at this time. The right of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of 1875 to issue any number of bonds that, in the exercise of his discretion, he may think necessary for the purposes provided for in that act, nobody, I think,

in either House will question. That there is a necessity at this time for prompt relief for the Treasury is undeniable. In this discussion the Senator from Ohio [Mc. Sherman,] patriotically stands upon this floor and announces his readiness to support the present Adminstration, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in the proposition to sell bonds. He is amazed that no gentleman on this side of the Chamber has risen to the defense of the action of the executive branch of the Government. He says, as I would say, and as every Senator on this floor of the direct cost of books, but he pays would say, that if it was a question of maintaining the honor and integrity of the Government, although there might be question as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds, we would all stand by him, and Congress would ratify the act, if it became necessary, as it has done in cases in the honor and the credit of the Government

were at stake. But the Senator from Ohio dropped his patriotism and sought to make the impression upon the Senate and upon and for the guns with which to mount The public schools do need this sum and the country that the necessity for this ships. All those contracts were made more too. Therefore we rise once more act of the Secretary of the Treasury, to say of the Smith bill: Amend it or which he indorses in full, is due to the attitude which the Democratic party

Mr. Sherman. I do believe, and I say t now upon reflection, that had it not been for the threat of the Democratic party in its platform, not quite two years ago, to disturb the revenue laws, and had it not been for the success of ample means for the support of the Gov-

Mr. Gorman. Very good. That is the broad statement made by the Senator from Ohio. It was made, as I said. after he had gotten through with that portion of his statement which was entirely patriotic, in which he informed the Senate that he was ready to stand forth as a champion of the present Administration upon the right of the Treasury to issue bonds.

Not only was he ready to do that, but he preclaimed to the country that he was the one who would march out and fight its battles, and he wondered that no Senator on this side of the Chamber had raised his voice in defense of the Secretary of the Treasury. I listened to that part of the Senator's speech with pride and pleasure, but when he Department within a few days, that durmade the remainder of the statement which he now repeats, I saw the partisan sinking the patriot and making a statement as to facts which I believe, and which I shall try to show, was not cor-

Mr. President, is it true or is not true that the McKinley law and other laws upon the statute book when this Congress assembled produced revenue enough to meet the expenditures? The Senator from Ohio can not fail to

Senator from Ohio and Senators on the other side of the Chamber had the Finance Committee of this body under their control, it was notorious that the balances in the Treasury were not sufficient to from Ohio knows as well as I do that but for the election going against his party it. in 1892 that party would have been compelled to ask a loan or an increase of went adverse to his party the then Remembers on both sides of the Chamber: three years \$1,133,368.860 83. The revenue laws of the United States the expenditures; you must come to my relief; you must come to the relief of the Treasury. I have not made any official recommendation as to the particular way in which the relief shall come, but come

The Senator from Ohio says that the sale | 926,881 35. of those bonds, which he and I voted for at that time, and under a Republican Administration, was simply to keep up ing fund? the reserve fund. To day he says that Mr. Gorn unless he intended at that time, as the

of the sales of the bonds should be merg- fall short \$53,302,369 08. ed into the Treasury to relieve it from distress. He had not money enough in what was the matter with me. One day I would feel so tired I could hardly stand, the next I the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In provide revenue for the purpose of the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In provide revenue for the purpose of the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In provide revenue for the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In provide revenue for the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In provide revenue for the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purpose are purpose and I recollect very well that I did the purpose are purp

> 1892, and 1893, was \$124,133,941.83. Excess of revenues of 1886 to 1889, 1893, both inclusive, \$272,396,098 59. What made this shortage? A decrease of revenue under laws passed by the

rom Ohio is the leader and the champ. Senator from Ohio and his party had full exactly what his party did their Administration then in power; but their Administration then in power; but the figures and the facts warranted the lits branches—the Presidency, the House the Republican party had possession of the Republican party had possession of the statement, and in my judgment made it

of Representatives, and the Senate. 1839 there was paid out of the Treasury erection of buildings, the improvement \$1,077,629,097 85. During the four years | of rivers and harbors, and the construcof Mr. Harrison's Administration, with a | tion of the Navy-which is the exact fact diminished revenue, the actual expendi- to-day-it does not lie in the mouth of tures were \$1,412,315,901 08, making the the Senstor from Ohio to charge the excess of your payments during those four years, as compared with the four years from 1886 to 1889, \$334,686,803 23. It is thus that the Treasury was brought to the verge of bankruptey. It

was no threat of a change of revenue laws which produced this condition of affairs in that great Department of the he do it? He did it because he knew Mr. Hale. Does the Senator mean to convey the impression of to make the tatement that during the entire Administration of Gen. Harrison as President the Republican party was in possession

was seriously embarrassed before the Re-

publican party went out of power. It

of all branches of the Government? Mr. Gorman. During the first two tration the Senator's party had full and complete possession of every branch of revenues of the Government.

Mr. Aldrich. And so intended. Mr. Sherman. And so intended. It was intended to largely reduce the rev-

Mr. Gorman. "And so intended," the Senator from Ohio says; and yet, during that the Treasury was in a condition that very Congress, when there was no place for the discussion of public affairs, would not do to have any partisanship except upon the floor of the Senate, where bills could be consideredor where there was freedom of speech, with a tyrannical he desired to issue honds by the authormajority such as had never been seen in ity of Congress if he could get it, and this country (unless during a short time | and without the authority of Congress if at the beginning of the rebellion) the Republican party placed upon the statute books not only revenue laws, but made appropriations, continuous in their character, which could not be repealed and have not been repealed up to this hour, which made it impossible during the last Congress for the Democratic House of Representatives to reduce ex-

I grant to the Senator from Maine that there have been increased expenditures of the Government, growing from year to year, and that will be so in respect to certain of the usual expenditures of the Government. The increase of the Navy, the maintenance of the Army, will go on under any Administration. The pension list looks now as if it had almost reached the maximum of expenditure per annum; but it has grown, and it has agreed to, not only by Mr. Foster, but grown under legislation for which we were not responsible. There can be no by the incoming Secretary of the Treasrepeal of that legislation. No Senator, I | ury, Mr. Carlisle, and that its defeat elsetake it, on this side of the Chamber, how- where and the attempt to hold Mr. ever intense his feelings on this subject Foster, alone responsible for the desire simple repeal, without authorizing the may be, will disturb the pension list, to issue bonds was not justified by the sale of bonds, as I wished to do. I do past, where the life of the nation and the now that you have fixed it. We can not facts and was a gross injustice to Mr. not feel at liberty to say more at this time change the contracts which have been Foster and to the now chairman of the upon that question. made for the improvement of rivers and Committee on Finance [Mr. Voorhees], harbors; we can not change the contracts as well as to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. made for the immense amount of steel needed for the construction of our Navy previously to and continued during the last Congress, and I take it they will be

Mr. President, this is not a new statement for me to make in the Senate In the discussion of the naval appropriation bill during the last Congress and before the Presidential election, when I joined the Senator from Maine in voting for a proper provision for the construction of the Navy, I then stated that the great bulk of the appropriation of \$509 609,000 for the year could not be reduced; that it was impossible to reduce it, and I do not believe now, with the legislation enacted by the Republican party, the income of the Government, this day that we can make much of a reduction the McKinley act would have furnished at this session of Congress; perhaps we may make some, but not a great deal, embraced the statement which I now The Republican party has, wisely or un- make. wisely, fixed the great expenditures, which can not be touched now. As I

said a moment ago, the first is the pension list of \$150,000,000 or \$160,000,000. But I come back to the Senator from Ohio, who charges the Democratic party with being responsible for this depleted condition of the Treasury, and I show world, though the statement is so soon to him that the revenue laws passed by a sufficient amount to maintain the Government while that party had possession of it. That party left the Treasury bankrupt for us when we came into in that body; from the Treasury having power, and this is no time for them to a surplus of over \$100,000,000, it had

twit the Democratic party with being responsible for a condition of affairs which their party has brought about. Mr. Sherman. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, I will say to him that I will prove by the official figures, furnished me from the Treasury ing the whole existence of the Republican Administration the McKinley law produced not only enough to carry on the operations of the Government, but more than enough; for the revenues under the McKinley law were increasing day by day, and would have been amp'e

tion and by the threatened policy of the Democratic party.
Mr. Gorman. The Senator, of course, sticks to his text. I am ready to answer remember that when his party had the that, for I have a statement made by the Presidency of the United States, and the Treasury Department from the books of that Department, showing the receipts, including everything which came from the McKinley law, all the miscellaneous receipts of the Government from every source, and the expenditures and apmeet the demands upon it. The Senator | propriations during the past three years. Let me see how the Schator will answer

The revenue from all sources for the years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, and taxes. The Senator from Ohio knows 1893, when the Republican party was in as well as I do that when the election power, was in 1891, \$392,612,447.31; in went adverse to his party the then Republican Secretary of the Treasury came | \$18,628.78, making the total receipts into frankly-and it is no secret-and said to the Treasury from all sources for those The expenditures, the actual payments

have not produced money enough to meet out of the Treasury, the money which went out for all purposes during those same years, were \$1,094,275,190.42, which would give you a considerable balance. Mr. President, what did Congress do? Congress made during those three years appropriations, including the sinking Under the lead of the distinguished fund, of \$1,496,295,741.68, showing that Senator from Ohio, in the short session | the Republican party appropriated while at the close of Mr. Harrison's Adminis- it had control of the Government, for all ration, the Committee on Finance re- the purposes for which Congress has orted a provision for the sale of \$50,- legislated, including the sinking fund. 060,000 of bonds. For what purpose? more money than the revenue by \$362,-

Mr. Aldrich. Wili the Senator allow me to ask him why he includes the sink-Mr. German. I include the sinking that reserve fund was complete and per- fund because it is by law charged against feet at that time. If so, the Senator mis- any revenue of the Treasury. It amounts led the country, misled the Senate, and to about \$19,000,000 per annum. Let me misled us on this side, and the Secretary say to the Senator from Rhode Island, of the Treasury deliberately misled us, that his party was compelled, because of

the stress of the Treasury during Presipresent Secretary does, that the proceeds | dent Harrison's term, to let that fund Mr. Aldrich. Will the Senator allow me to ask him another question?

revenues over expenditures for 1890, 1891, the sinking fund besides? Mr. Gorman. The Senator from Rhode Izland wants to draw me off to the diswill say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I can not conceive that there party of which the distinguished Senator would be insanity enough in any party from Ohio is the leader and the champ- in this country which had control of the

House of Representatives, which was charged with an inquiry upon this subject, and there stated openly and to the Department. He recognized that during the four years of Republican ascendency been reduced to a state of practical bankruptey, and he made his statement in black and white before a committee of the Republican party of the other branch of Congress. I am weary of this arraignment and I furnish this fact, although I had expected to use it myself at a later period in the discussion. Senator from Indiana for his statement.

The senior Senator from Colorado [Mr.] Teller, more generous than the Senator largely the present depression to legislaso far as he does, but there are causes duction in the prices of all commodities, which have made people economize, and which have affected the revenues not only of the Government, but the incomes of individuals everywhere. There have all over the world, which have tended to

produce this result. The Democratic party came into power at a time when the Republican legislation which I have described, the extravagance, if you please, of their appropriations, and the conditions which can not be controlled in this country, had brought about this state of affairs. This is a time for patrotic men to come together and do the best they can to stay

the sweep of this financial and business cyclone. I remember, in the last session of the Fifty second Congress, when I said, in the discussion of the condition of the Treasury, that before midsummer the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to issue bonds, the Senator from Colorado said that probably the Senator from Maryland was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but that no man would dare to issue bonds who had the responsibility of the Treasury Department. The Senator made that statement at a time when a Secretary of the Treasury of his own party was about to do so: and now it has come to a time, a few months later, when the present Secretary has been compelled to do it.

Mr. Teller. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him? Mr. Gorman. Certainly. ury would issue bonds. We were then speaking of bonds for current expenses.

Mr. Gorman. That is what we are

doing now.

Mr. Teller. I confess that I was probably mistaken, because I think the Senator's statement that the former Secretary of the Treasury did contemplate the issuance of bonds is correct. regretted more than I did at the time ion upon this floor.

What further embarrassed the Treasury? The Treasury was further embarury? The Treasury was further embarenough for the support of the Governenough for the support of the Governlect carefully and in no captious spirit, rassed, impoverished, and made almost ment and resort to the sale of bonds to as Senators on the other side who have bankrupt by the appropriations which make up the deficit; but I say to the served on committees with me well were made during the term when the Senator from Rhode Island that that is know, and with no desire to embarass Senator from Ohio would have had it

ethe Government, disposed of three hun- necessary that it should be made. I made I say to Senators on the other side, dred and odd million dollars more than the before the Presidential election; I made Treasury without sufficient balance while your laws which are now upon the the receipts, and left upon the stautte it so that it might stand on the record as us to carry on the Government with. died and odd million dollars more than it before the Presidential election; I made statute books reduced revenue, what did books provisions of law which required my opinion, no matter whether my party you do in the way of expenditures? Dur- the Secretary of the Treasury to go on was successful or unsuccessful in the ing the fiscal years 1886, 1887, 1888, and and complete great public works, the election; I made it with the deliberate 1889 there was paid out of the Treasury erection of buildings, the improvement view and purpose of sustaining Senators on the other side in the relief of the Treasury if they should come into power, for I recall no case during my service in the Senate when I have refused to vote relief to the Treasury. 1 You know that it is a condition regretted, Mr. President, that the state- brought about by circumstances beyond ment had to be made. I will not submit now to the statement made on the other

come into power on the 4th of March

last, are responsible for a condition

which was known to all intelligent men long before the election. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] comes a little more ingenuously, I think, than his colleagues on the other side, and says: "Why have you not relieved the Treasury? You have the power on the other side of the Chamber, and why have you not by a joint resolution or a bill made a proposition to relieve the Treasury and ble for him to maintain the reserve fund years of President Harrison's Adminis and pay current demands unless he was put it in such shape that there can be no given that right. I violate no confidence | question as to the power of the Secretary | I think it comes from causes beyond of the Treasury to use the proceeds of this country; and hence in this time of when I say, Mr. President, as I did at the Government. That was the Fifty-the time when we had this matter under the bonds for the ordinary purposes of distress where, in my view, you have first Congress. During that Congress the discussion, that the then Secretary of the Government? Why have you not contributed so much to bring it about, Republican party passed the McKinley and our party coming in, a proper inquiry; but what are the consought me, believing that I had the ditions? We assembled here in extraordinary session, and for one purpose were we called together. That one purpose was the repeal of the so called Sherman law instantly and without conditions. The two parties were divided upon the question. The public press and business men in the East in their great distress-unwisely, as I personally

believe, and as the result has shownattributed all their ills to the one law. Public expectation could not be met unless the repeal was made a nonpartisan measure, as the President declared in his message; and why was that? Because is bonds were prepared, and in fact were ready to be issued, because the Secretary was perfectly understood that no agreement could be made by which any addiof the Treasury knew that the distress tion could be put to the law, and it was run through under whip and spur and was pressing; and it was as great then as pressure from the other side and from There were some of us who believed at

that time and on that bill was the only opportunity to relieve the distressed condition of the Treasury, a condition for which we were not especially responsi-Carlisle, who was to be the Secretary of bie; and I have seen sacrifices of opinion the Treasury, did not want the authority and a desire to come together on both sides of the Chamber and give the relief which that measure had been impotent to give, it having failed to accomplish the good which was expected to come from it; but, divided as we were, with the views which were then held, if you please, at the other end of the Avenue. with a determination to do nothing else in this Chamber on the part of Senators who now criticise the Administration we were compelled to go on with the

The Senator from Massachusetts, why do you not bring in a bill for relief now? Shermanl, and all who supported the The disinclination, as I said, on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to I made the statement I did to relieve issue bonds or increase the interest-Mr. Foster, because it was due him. He | bearing obligations of this Government knew the Treasury was in distress; he was intense, as it is with every Demowanted it relieved before his political crat, as it is with every body who is lookcontinued during the present Congress. opponent took charge. He was patriotic ing to the interest of the people of this enough to come to us and tell us of the country.
inside condition, and give us what aid he is the

could in relieving it. Now, the Senator be justified, except to maintain the from Ohio comes around and twits the honor and credit of the Government. as he, as the spokesman of the other side Democratic party with being responsible To go at it lightly would have been for the condition of affairs which was criminal on the part of the Secretary of produced by his party, and which we are the Treasury He does not make that o meet as best we can. But you can not recommendation in his report which was escape the responsibility of your own submitted at the opening of the present new bill (and it ought to have been session of Congress. He thought then Mr. Voorhees. I want to add one fact | that \$28,600,00 would be the outside dein aid of the statement of the Senator ficit at the end of next June, and that it from Maryland, which ought to be stated | was not necessary for Congress immediat this point. I had arranged to make a stely take up this question. The Presifew remarks myself which would have dent of the United States, as was well stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, does not allude to that defleit. No recommendation was made to Congress Secretary Foster, a few days before the asking us to pass such a biil until withchange of Administration, prior to the in the last fifteen or twenty days. The 4th day of last March, went before the Committee of Ways and Means of the statement made that Congress is responsible for delaying action in this matter is groundless. I do not hold the public press responsible for it, but I have believed that there are certain interests forgotten, that there was \$50,000,000 and individuals who have been most Republican Congress did not produce a more to be added to the revenues for the anxious to make it appear that Conproper administration of the Treasury gress has been derelict in its if we should fail by mistake, by want of tuty; that the obstruction in the Senate of the United States has been one of the causes, and it is the inaction of Congress that has put us in the condition. I think that suggestion, which is cultivated and encouraged, is untrue and without a single fact to justify it, come from what quarter it may.

Mr. Hoar. I should like to put my

question to the Senator again. First, does the Senator think it is lawful to use the proceeds of these bonds to pay current expenses? Second, is not it better Mr. Gorman. I am indebted to the to get authority of law to do it than to do it without law?

Mr. Gorman.—I stated that my lief had always been that the fund defrom Ohio, sald he would not go so far rived from the sale of bonds could be as the Senator from Ohio in charging used only as provided in the act of 1875 but for the unfortunate condition pro- that the threat of the change of the We have inherited a great many things duced by the change of the Administra- revenue laws had produced the present from the other side of the Chamber, and condition of affairs, but that there were among them we have inherited this docother causes; and the Senator is quite trine: Your Secretary of the Treasury correct. There are other causes which it any your Attorney General, when you is not wise or fair or manly to ignore. found yourselves in distress because The Senator from Colorado attributes of your improvident legislation, gave the opinion, and they acted upon it, that tion in regard to silver throughout the the fund which had been derived from world. I agree with him that there is the sale of bonds was merged into the much in that statement, without going general fund of the Treasury, and you had a right to use it. You proceed upwhich have been increasing for the past on that principle. So when we came it four years in commercial conditions all administer the affairs of the Governover the world, depression in trade, re- ment, we found this-I think, a viciousprecedent; but with the distressed condition of the Treasury we are not to be held responsible for following you in that matter. There was nothing else for us to do. On the 28th of June, 1892, in been also failures in South America, and | answer to an inquiry as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use the proceeds of bonds for any other purpose except for the redemption of notes the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr

Charles Foster, said: "The proceeds of the bonds sold as above were deposited in the Treasury, and held in common with the other funds of the Government . When United States notes have been redeemed such redemptions have been made from the common funds in the Treasury, there being no special fund and no senarate account on the books of the Treasurer of the moneys received from sales of bonds for redemption purposes." So there was not a separate account in the Treasury, and there never was except during the prior Administration of Mr. Cleveland. When Secretary Manning made the entry, he had it kept separately; but when his successor. Mr Foster, came in and found that under your McKinley law, which you are responsible for, you did not furnish him mony enough to pay the running ex-

penses of the Government-that your appropriations exceeded the revenues-he changed the system of accounts in the Treasury. He dropped that specific ac count. He merged the funds from the sale of bonds into the general fund. He drew upon it as he desired, as the necessities required; and he drew it so low that there was not a sufficient amount After the passage of the McKinley law and the remodeling of the revenues, and you aid it, and with the appropriations extravagant or immense, as I have shown, a deficit was left in the Treasury between the 30th of June, 1892, and the 1st of December, 1893. The election the issuance of bonds is correct.

Mr. Gorman. No Senator could have of the Treasury refused to make payponed or delayed. If it had been a private individual who had done it he would have been thrown into bankruptcy, and if the Democratic party had done it the

your own appropriations. You left the Treasury without sufficient balance What I complain about is that you seek to hold the Democratic party responsible for your own acts. should have manhood enough on the other side of the Chamber to admit your own wrong, to admit that this is a ques-

tion for relief of the Treasury, and should not be determined by party lines. our control. I do not hold the Repub lican party responsible for it all. It side, that we, because we happened to would be unfair for me to do it. I do not believe you intended to bankrupt the Treasury when you passed the Mc-Kinley law and removed the duty from sugar and other articles. I do not believe that any party would be guilty of a deliberate act of that sort. But the

result is as I have stated it. I think there are other conditions that tade it possible to keep up the revenues. I attribute it in part to the reasons assigned by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Teller] and my good friend from Nevada [Mr. Stewart]. 1 voted against them, but I think they are in part right.

'Why not bring in your measures now? Mr. President, the emergency was too great. The relief must come to the Preasury before an act could be passed. For one, I believe that this spot where stand, this body of which I am a member, should ever be free from a gag rule. believe that debate must go on because I think my country has been well served by having freedom of debate here. I think there has been no time in the history of the country where we have not been swift enough in doing everything that the honor of the country required. I know of no act, I know no omission, I know of no failure, where a clear majority of this body wanted to pass a law, that it has not become a law in proper time. I know that with the excitment which

we have passed through in the last few months—brought on, I think, injudiciously—for which I disclaim the responsibility, the apportunity which I would have embraced to take in this question that we are now discussing, which could have been done, which ought to have been done, would have been done if it had been met with a proper reponse without regard to party. It could not be brought up here now for discussion, with the embers still barning, with the feelings engendered on both sides of the Chamber, and be passed

through without excitement and delay such as it is not wise to have. With the Treasury bandrupt, to bring on a partisan discussion, to further cripple it and prevent its being furnished with money from any source, would have been worse than anything that could have occurred. Mr. President, it was the height of wisdom under the circumstances for the Secretary of the Treasury and my honored friend, the chairman of the Committee on Finance on my left [Mr. Voorhees to postpone that question until it could be met with cooiness, and with a ietermination to do only that which is right for the country.

The Senator from Rhode Island says:

'Yes, but you are proposing a law that will not give a remedy for the hereafter." Let me say to that Senator that received the McKinley bill from another place, where it can not be considered in detail, and placed upon it five hundred amendments, practically making it a called the Aldrich bill in mys judgment), and with the further fact that there never has been a tariff bill enacted by Congress that was not in fact considered in its details and the bill practically made in this body, when the time comes that we reach such a bill I have no doubt that, as the Democrats have a slight majority here, a slim but possibly a safe one, we shall do as our predecessors have done, we shall aid the coordinate branch in making a revenue bill that wiil not give advantages to a fow, but broad enough and, big enough and sound enough to put into the Treasury a sufficient amount of money to run the Government while we have control of it. After we have passed through that stage, knowledge, or from whatever cause, to make a bill that is not sufficient, I will be one of the first to rise in my place and say that we made a mistake If we do not succeed in passing such bill, we will assume the responsibility of our failure, and we will not seek to charge you with our error. No, sir; I would say it was my party's fault, and you ought to be manly enough to admit that now with reference to your own tariff legislation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED. To BUY OR RENT A FARN, of about one hundred acres, not over two miles from Rail-road. Apply at THE TIMES OFFICE. WANTED, A POSITION.

A reliable colored boy with good references wishes a position to general work about a house. Please inquire at THE TIMES OFFICE, Edicott City.

FOR RENT. By season or year A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, 10 minutes' walk from Ellicott City station, opposite Patageso Institute. For particulars apply on premises MRS. D. L. REUS.

A lot in St. John's cemetery; finely located. For particulars apply to TIMES OFFICE. Ellicott City, Md.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that unless all Stat

and county taxes now due for the years 190 and 1991, with the interest thereon, in the Third Collection District of Howard county, are paid on or before the first day of May 1891, proceedings will be instituted for their

W. F. BROWN, Collector. EGGS FOR HATCHING!

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LEGRORN EGGS for 5 cents per setting of 13.
Orders can be left at H. D. DUNKEL'S STORE,
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OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. It is requested that any one knowing of the death or removal of any person whose name is now on the Pension List of Howard county, or who has knowledge of any person receiving a pension to which he or she is not rightfully entitled, will communicate such information to the County Commissioners at once,

By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk. FOR SALE.

THE TIMES OFFICE Rijeott City, Md. NOTICE. Office County Commissioners, Howard County, Feb. 20, 1891. All persons having CLAIMS OF INDEST EDNESS against the county are hereby noti-fied that they must present them to the Com-missioners on or before their

ments on account of everything that you had appropriated for that could be post-levy of May, 1894.

FIRST MEETING IN APPROPRIATION OF APPROPRI FIRST MEETING IN APRIL NEXT, By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk.

The ORPHANS' COURT will meet on the First and Third Tuesday of every month for the transaction of business.

ISAAU SUAAGS, Register of Wills.

ALBERT DOGGE, 304 W. Camden Street (Opposite B, and O Depot)

BALTIMORE, MD., BAR STOCKED WITH Choice WINES, LIQUORS, &c. The CELEBRATED BEERS OF THE BAL. PARST BREWING COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, served in large glasses. FINE LINE OF CIGARS. illoward county friends invited to

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10 Varieties of Grafted Lilaes, new and rare's besides hundreds of other shru's lately imported from Japan, Holland, Germany and France. Also Frunt Trees and Small Fruits of every kno'n variety. Our nurseries are near, so we can deliver the stock in good condition to all points without being broken or bruised. WILLIAM CORSE & SOXS,

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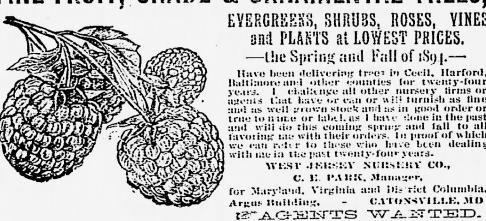
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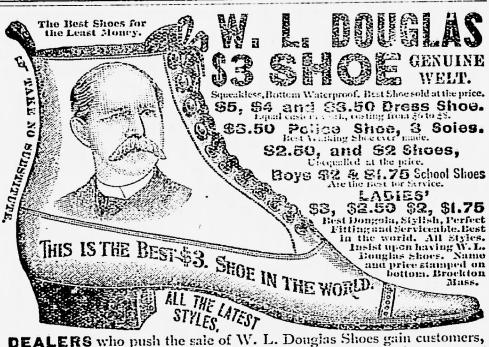
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